

Nomenclature, it is evident that at present the correct scientific name of the common Indian cotton jassid must be *Sundapteryx biguttula biguttula* Ishida 1913. Kapoor and Sohi's publication (1972) does not validate the generic name *Amrasca* for the Indian jassid.

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On *Zygaena (Mesembrynus) adsharica* Reiss (Lep. Zygaenidae): Description of two new races*

By HUGO REISS AND GÜNTHER REISS

Zygaena adsharica Reiss was described as a subspecies of *Z. araratensis* Reiss from specimens (in coll. H. Burgeff) from Achalzich (Chambobel and Adshara Mountains), Transcaucasia, (H. Reiss, 1935). H. Reiss (1930: 9, pl. 1h; 1933: 251) originally misidentified *adsharica* as *erebaea* Burgeff. Koch (1939) separated *adsharica* as a species distinct from *araratensis*, his material originating from Borshom, Georgia. Biological and distribution studies should verify Koch's assumption. Haaf (1952) figured the ♂ genitalia of *adsharica* from Achalzich under the name *erebaea* Burgeff. H. Reiss (1953) illustrates *adsharica*. Holik and Sheljuzhko (1955) treated *adsharica* as a species, basing their conclusions on material from north-west Transcaucasia, especially from the neighbourhood of Borshom. Of the population described below, only 1 ♂ from Tiflis was available to them. Alberti (1958) figured the genitalia and placed *adsharica* as a subspecies of *Zygaena brizae* Esper. We consider that *Zygaena adsharica* Reiss is one of the *brizae* group species that through isolation has evolved and developed into races, that differ materially from one another.

Zygaena adsharica ssp. *tibilisica* n. ssp.

We have 1 ♂, labelled Grusia, Tbilisi, 28.5—9.6 1964. leg Slaby; further, 5 ♀♀ labelled Georgia, Tbilissi Umgebung, 500-600 m, 15 and 19. 6 1970 (worn), leg. Muche, 2 ♂♂ with similar data, 18. 5. 1971, leg. Muche, 1 ♀, 20. 5. 1971, leg. Muche, and 19 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ from the same locality, 500-600 m, 30.5. to 1. 6. 1971 (likewise worn), leg Muche. The flight period begins in the middle of May.

Wingspan: 3 ♂♂ 26 mm, 5 ♂♂ 27 mm, 8 ♂♂ 28 mm, 5 ♂♂ 29 mm, 1 ♂ 30 mm; 1 ♀ 23 mm, 1 ♀ 25 mm, 2 ♀♀ 26 mm, 1 ♀ 27 mm, 3 ♀♀ 28 mm, 4 ♀♀ 29 mm, 4 ♀♀ 30 mm. The antennae are distinctly clubbed in the males; in the females somewhat narrower. Thorax black with blue sheen. The abdomen is shortly haired in both sexes. The legs are blue-black, on the sides somewhat dirty yellow. The wing shape is pointed. The blue-black scaling of the forewing is thin. The streaks show a bright light carmine red. The red of the hindwing is even lighter, almost translucent. A limited enlargement of the streaks formed of spots 3-5 of the forewing is rare. The blue-black, likewise thinly scaled hindwing border is narrow in all specimens, sometimes only distinctly seen on the apex, otherwise extending along the inner margin. The black fringes are distinct. The underside is like the upperside only more matt.

We name this race *tbilisica* n. ssp. after the locality. Holotype ♂, 18. 5. 1971, wingspan 28 mm; Allotype ♀, 20. 5. 1971, wingspan 29 mm, and Paratypes in coll. Reiss.

The figures show the form and length of the antennae, the wingshape, the size and form of the forewing streaks and the hindwing border.

In coll. Reiss is a series of *Zygaena adsharica* Reiss from Cagveri, ca 900 m, near Borshom, which according to Holik & Sheljuzhko (1955) does not differ from the nominate race from Achalzich. According to the data labels these specimens were taken by Slaby from 7-10. 7. 1967. Further there are 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀ of *adsharica* leg. Neuschild, from Abastuman, 1909, from the Grusia Mountains, 1909, and from Borshom, 1910.

Compared with *tbilisica*, *adsharica* is on average smaller. The antennae are shorter. The blue-black scaling is denser and the red brighter. The forewings are more rounded at the apex. The forewing streak consisting of spots 3-5 sometimes diffuses outwards. The blue-black hindwing border is more thickly scaled, in breadth variable, but always broader than that in *tbilisica*.

Compared with *tbilisica*, *Zygaena araratensis* Reiss (1935) from Kasikoparan, West Armenia, is smaller. The two syntypes (♂♂) were further described, a lectotype (wingspan 21.1 mm) was designated, and the genitalia of the latter were illustrated by Reiss (1961). The antennae are shorter and more lightly clubbed. Forewing streak (3-5) is suffused outwardly compared with *tbilisica*. *Z. araratensis* and *adsharica* *tbilisica* are similar in the almost matt scaling of the wings and the narrow hindwing border.

The genitalia preparations of 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ of *tbilisica* n. ssp. and the photomicrographs were prepared by Mr Fr. Heller,

* The order follows the systematic catalogue by Reiss and Tremewan (1967).

Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, and show that this subspecies belongs in the *brizae* group. We are grateful to Mr Heller for his help.

Zygaena adsharica ssp. **ziganacola** n. ssp.

We received from Mr Rasse 1 ♂, 1 ♀ labelled Asia minor sept., near Hamsiköy, Zigana Pass, 1400-1600 m, 7. 1970 and 9 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ from the same locality, 20 and 25. 7. 1971. The Zigana Pass (Zigana Dagli) lies in north-east Turkey, ca 50 km south of Trapezunt (Trabzon).

The wingspan is very variable: 1 ♂ 23 mm, 2 ♂♂ 25 mm, 2 ♂♂ 26 mm, 2 ♂♂ 28 mm, 1 ♂ 29 mm, 2 ♂♂ 30 mm; 1 ♀ 26 mm, 2 ♀♀ 27 mm, 1 ♀ 28 mm, 1 ♀ 29 mm, 1 ♀ 30 mm. Compared with the above mentioned series of *Zygaena adsharica* from Borshom, Abastuman and the Grusia Mountains in coll. Reiss, the new race appears to be larger and more robust, especially in the ♂♂. The abdomen, especially in the ♂♂, has longer hairs. The dark ground colour of the streaks and hindwings is darker. In 2 ♀♀ the forewing is almost without a sheen. The red of the forewing streak (3-5) is somewhat suffused outwardly. The blue-black hindwing border is on average essentially broader, especially in the ♂♂. The black fringes are longer. The underside is similar to the upperside, but rather more matt.

We name this race **ziganacola** n. ssp. after the locality. Holotype ♂, 7. 1970, wingspan 30 mm, Allotype ♀, 20. 7. 1971, wingspan 29 mm, and the Paratypes in coll. Reiss.

We are indebted to Mr Fr Heller, Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart for the genitalia preparations and the photographs. The figures on the plate show the shape and length of the antennae, the wing shape, the size and form of the forewing streaks and the hindwing border.

We thank Mr Muche and Mr Rasse for sending us the material and the opportunity of describing it.

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New Forest Mercury Vapour Light Records for 1972

By L. W. SIGGS

Another disappointing year for numbers of lepidoptera visiting the Minstead trap.

	Nights	Specimens		Species
		Total	Average	Average
March	20	1296	65	9
April	30	2250	75	9
May	31	648	21	8
June	30	910	30	16
July	31	5470	176	50
August	31	3584	116	40
September	26	1800	69	19
October	26	1443	55	16
November	11	540	49	8

Comparison with the average daily catch over the 10 years may be of interest:—

	1962-71	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-5
March	48	62	13	20	74	61	78	45
April	114	110	92	101	99	69	73	151
May	44	33	76	33	50	30	24	49
June	158	76	343	84	179	125	107	166
July	254	181	209	190	—	226	199	321
August	238	202	242	272	232	175	297	240
September	116	81	72	157	130	90	95	135
October	54	49	35	62	—	45	38	65
November	23	21	32	14	15	23	22	27

It will be noted that there is a great deal of variation. This is probably due to weather conditions, i.e. temperature, especi-